

The Commoner.

over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III. The rights and dignities of his highness, the sultan, and his datos shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Sulu as public interest seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness, the sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power, and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Sulu and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall be immediately registered in the proper office of the United States government.

Article V. All trade in the domestic products of the archipelago of Sulu, when carried on by the sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

Article VI. The sultan of Sulu shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor-general of the Philippine islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Sulu or against any naval commander.

Article VII. The introduction of firearms and war materials is forbidden except under specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippines.

Article VIII. Piracy must be suppressed and the sultan and his datos agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Article IX. Where crimes are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders who will be delivered to the government of the sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offense will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Article X. Any slave in the archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Article XI. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Article XII. The United States will give full protection to the sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Article XIII. The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Sulu.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries:

To the sultan.....	\$250
To Dato Rajah Muda.....	75
To Dato Attik.....	60
To Dato Calbe.....	75
To Dato Joakanian.....	75
To Dato Puyo.....	60
To Dato Amir Haissin.....	60
To Hadji Buter.....	60
To Habib Mura.....	40
To Serif Saguin.....	15

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at

Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D., 1899, (13th Arakuil Akil, 1397).

THE SULTAN OF SULU.

DATO RAJAH.

DATO ATTIK.

DATO CALBE.

DATO JOAKANIAN.

Signed, J. C. BATES, Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.

Honest Because it is Right.

In a recent issue of THE COMMONER, the editor referred with approval to the maxim: "Honesty is the best policy." Carlos Good, in the St. Louis Furniture News for April, presents another phase of the question, namely—that one should be honest because it is right, and not merely because it is the best policy. The following extract from the News is worthy of reproduction:

"Poor Richard's" most popular saying is "Honesty is the best policy." It is put into the school children's copy books and their text books. It is often repeated in the Sunday school. It is drilled into the minds of a large portion of our children, both in and out of school. Now, in all honesty, I want to enter my solemn protest against this "saying" and the use to which it is put. I protest against my son, your son, and every man's son being taught that he should be honest—because it is the best policy. I want him taught that he should be honest—because it is the best policy. I want him taught to be honest because it is right. Put in his copy book, "Be honest because to be honest is to be right. Be honest because Jesus taught honesty. Be honest because all good men are honest." I want him taught the full meaning of the word "honesty." Do not let him grow up with the belief that so long as he takes nothing unlawfully from his fellowman he must necessarily be honest. Some of the most dishonest men in the country never permit themselves to do an act that would entangle them in the meshes of the law. The laws of our country are man-made laws. Teach your son and your daughter, too, to be honest when measured by God-made laws.

When your children's minds are sufficiently mature to grasp the subject comprehensively, show them that one of the greatest lessons in honesty ever taught by Jesus was when he said "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." Teach them that being lawfully honest in business and financial transactions is that part of honesty that is of the least importance; because if they be taught to be honest with their brother man in all other relations of life; to be honest with themselves and to be honest with their God, it will be an absolute moral impossibility for them to be dishonest in their business transactions. On the other hand a man may be legally honest in his business relations and still be an unprincipled, soulless schemer at heart; a man who, to quote from Sir Walter Raleigh, would have "A honey tongue, a heart of gall." Teach your son to be honest because it is right, and that no matter how lowly his position in this life may be a truly honest man will be given a high seat in the world to come.

Different Kinds of Dollars.

George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, in an interview, recently referred to the proposition that a mint be established at Manila. Mr. Roberts said:

"I have heard nothing about the matter since the adjournment of congress, but I know that it is receiving the attention of the war department, which is obtaining all the information possible on the subject. Army officers seem to favor the establishment of a mint at Manila, and an effort to substitute American coinage for the Mexican now in general use. There is considerable opposition to this proposition, however, as it is certain that any attempt to push the American dollar and redeem it in gold would precipitate commercial disturbances that might result in disaster. Secretary Gage is opposed to it and I am inclined to think that this plan will not be adopted.

"Two plans have been proposed. The first of these is to establish a free mint at Manila for the

making of a Philippine dollar interchangeable with the Mexican dollar and redeemable at a fixed price in gold. Under this plan producers of silver would sell their product to establishments having trade relations with the east, which would have it coined at the Manila mint and put in circulation. This is the plan adopted by the British government, which coins an Indian dollar which is circulated from the Straits settlement and has so far been successful in competing with the Mexican dollar and the rupee.

"The second plan is to coin a 'token dollar' about the size of the Mexican dollar with enough less silver to prevent it from going to the melting pot or out of the country, interchangeable with the Mexican dollar and redeemable in gold equally with Mexican coin."

It is rather strange to hear that the war department is considering the establishment of a mint. Surely we are undergoing many changes. Heretofore the treasury department has been charged with affairs relating to our finances; but under the new policy that has sprung up in our "land of the free and home of the brave" the war department appears to be a mighty institution wielding enormous powers and one whose bounds are controlled by "no pent-up Utica."

Mr. Roberts thinks it likely that some plan involving the creation of a "Philippine dollar" will be adopted. It will be well to look at this suggestion seriously. The constitution gives Congress the right to "coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." No one heretofore would have dared to claim that Congress had the right to make one dollar for one section and another dollar for another section. Under the constitution no one will seriously claim that such a right exists. It will not be surprising, however, if the proposition to create a "Philippine dollar" or a "token dollar" prevails. Authority for this will be found, not in the constitution, but in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican cases. Under that decision Congress, the creature of the constitution, has, with respect to our new possessions, whatever authority it may see fit to exercise entirely regardless of the fundamental law.

When the war department, by and with the consent of the president and Secretary Gage and a few other executive heads, sets out to adopt a financial policy for the Philippine Islands the American people will begin to obtain a hint of the far reaching character of the Porto Rican decision.

There are no restraints upon congressional authority in Porto Rico. There are no restraints upon the war power in the Philippine Islands.

If political interests require, the time may yet come when we will have one kind of dollar for the Philippines, another kind of dollar for Porto Rico, an altogether different dollar for Cuba, a new fangled dollar for Arizona and a patent-applied-for dollar for New Mexico, while within the states, which are the masters of these territories, a wholly different dollar will be "current money with the merchant;" and this will be a "sound financial system"—one in which "every dollar is as good as every other dollar"—one in which the "faith" and the "honor" of the nation are preserved, and the "business interests" of the country are subserved!